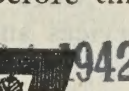
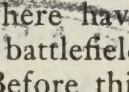
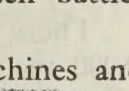
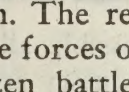
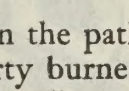
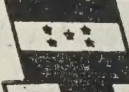
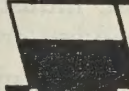
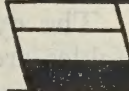


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CANADA'S WAR RECORD

*August
1942*

AT NO time since the Nazi legions started on the path of world conquest have the lights of liberty burned so low. Many bastions of freedom have fallen. The remainder are under assault. The fight between the forces of liberty and tyranny, being waged on a dozen battlefronts, is at its climax.

The initiative and the superiority of machines and men under arms is still with the Axis. Nowhere have the United Nations been able to gather on a battlefield their maximum or even a decisive strength. Before this



1942

concentration can be achieved all their resources and energies will have to be welded into a strategic unity. Oceans and continents will have to be bridged. Every free man and woman will have to be prepared to make the same sacrifices made by the Poles, the Chinese, the Russians, whose homes have been engulfed in the on-sweeping tide of oppression.

The eyes of the free world and the people in Axis shackles are turned with hope to North America—to its vast industry, its rich material resources, its food, its growing armed might. For here are the tools for victory.

In Canada, the machines making the weapons for free men are turning relentlessly. The riches of earth are pooled for the use of the United Nations.

Men



CANADA's population has been mobilized for war. More than 500,000 men and women are in the fighting forces; 800,000 are producing war weapons; 1,350,000 are on farms; 300,000 are employed in essential utilities and mining, and 2,000,000 remain in civilian industries. As quickly as possible all persons who can be shifted from peacetime industry are being placed in the services and in war jobs.

There is little idle labour left in the country. Only 80,000 men between 16 and 69 are not employed, and about one quarter of this number are unemployable. Few of the remainder can be used in war work.

More than 250,000 persons will be added to the services and war industry in the next five months, and every means is being used to make Canadians available for war duties. All men have been registered and complete control is exercised over labour to place workers

in jobs essential to the war effort. Unemployed women will be registered because the nation is largely dependent upon them for further expansion of the war production program.

With its relatively small population, Canada must strike a balance between the needs of two principal war outlets for manpower: the fighting forces and factories.

Navy



MANY thousands of miles of water separate the United Nations. Before supplies can reach the battlefronts they must be carried along these tenuous and perilous seaways. Raw materials must be transported to the arsenals of democracy. Troops must travel the oceans.

Maintaining the life lines of the United Nations against Axis attacks is the job of the Navy and no task is more vital.

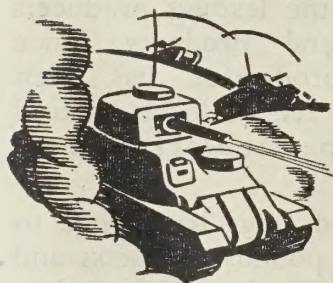
Since war began the Royal Canadian Navy has been constantly at sea. It has convoyed safely many million tons of cargo. With submarine sinkings of merchant ships in the Western Atlantic presenting the United Nations with the gravest shipping situation since war began, anti-submarine vessels of the R.C.N. are patrolling as far south as Florida waters.

Three years ago the R.C.N. was a small force of 1,800 men and 15 ships. Now it has a strength of more than 400 ships and 41,000 men, many of whom are battle-wise veterans of many grim fights with the Axis on the seven seas.

Another of the many tasks of the Navy is to guard against attacks on Canada. Already ships have been sunk in the St. Lawrence River. Shells of the enemy have

fallen on Canadian soil. Shipping is being attacked in both the Atlantic and Pacific coastal waters. But the Navy's chief responsibility is not home defence but in helping the United Nations bridge the huge water barriers and aiding in the unification of all the nations against the Axis.

Army



IN THE past three years Canada has forged and sharpened a weapon to strike the Axis. It is the Canadian Army in Britain, brought to modern mobility and efficiency by hard work and thorough planning. When the time comes it is available for any offensive

strategy the United Nations undertake.

In every respect it is an invasion army, a force of highly trained young men, highly mobile and for its size the most heavily armoured force in the world. Invasion practices are held under conditions as near to those of an actual assault as possible.

When the overseas army has been brought to its projected size there will be two army corps in Britain. One corps will be composed of three infantry divisions and two army tank brigades. The other corps will be comprised of two armoured divisions.

Canada has become a partner to hemisphere defence plans through the Canada-United States joint defence arrangement. Preparations for the defence of the nation have been hastened since the entry of Japan into the war.

The seventh and eighth divisions of the Active Army have been mobilized to give mobile support to defences on the East and West coasts. The Reserve Army is receiving the most modern of equipment and

intensified training to enable it to play an active part in defence plans.

Nearly \$1,000,000,000 is being spent this year to give the army equipment and training equal to any force in the world.

Air Force



CONSIDERED by many military experts and statesmen Canada's most important military contributions to the allied effort, the air training schools of Canada are now providing airmen for every theatre of war where British forces are fighting.

In Britain the proportion of Canadian airmen is growing rapidly until now every aerial operation includes a large number of Canadians.

Soon there will be an all-Canadian bomber group in Britain and the Royal Canadian Air Force bombing squadrons operating over Europe will be subject only to the strategical and tactical direction of the Royal Air Force.

Fighter stations of R.C.A.F. squadrons are also being established in Britain.

The number of graduates under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan will be greatly increased by the new agreement which went into effect on July 1. The Plan is extended to March 31, 1945, and during that time will cost \$1,500,000,000, half of which will be paid by Canada.

So far the large majority of B.C.A.T.P. graduates have gone to Britain. Of 22 squadrons overseas there is one squadron in the Far East and another in the Near East. Besides these squadrons thousands of R.C.A.F.

personnel are serving with the R.A.F. Many other Canadians have entered the R.A.F. direct. Another group of Canadian flyers are in the Royal Air Force Ferry Command taking bomber planes across the Atlantic.

As in the other services, the R.C.A.F. has been called upon to make new provisions for home defence. Extensive patrols are maintained over the Atlantic and Pacific, and Canadian squadrons are stationed in Alaska.

Munitions



CANADIAN-MADE munitions are everywhere being used against the Axis. Everything that a fighting force requires is made here — tanks, planes, artillery, small arms, shells, ammunition. Merchant ships are made to transport the weapons. Anti-submarine vessels are made to guard the sealanes.

Already Canadian munitions and supplies have been of inestimable value to the allies. They have been used in every battle since Dunkirk and the flow from the plants of the Dominion is reaching important proportions. Soon peak output will be reached.

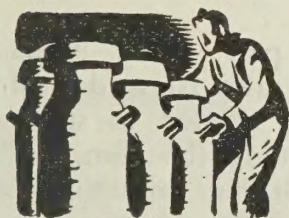
Canada has meshed its war output with that of the United States so that the manufacturing resources of the whole continent may be put to work as a unit. The resources of the continent have also been pooled for the use of both countries.

When the Canadian program reaches its peak in 1943 there will be 910,000 persons directly and indirectly employed in war production.

The aircraft industry alone now employs about 50,000 persons where in pre-war days it employed about

1,000. The shipbuilding industry, which is working on a \$550,000,000 program, employs directly and indirectly about 60,000; chemicals and explosives, over 45,000; tanks and mechanical transport, about 67,000 directly and indirectly.

Food



CANADA'S fertile soil makes it one of the leading producers of agricultural products. Since the war, production has been increased to record levels to feed the allies, particularly Great Britain.

Large quantities of wheat and flour have gone to Britain. Not less than 600,000,000 pounds of bacon and pork products will be shipped to the United Kingdom this year. More is being delivered in a single week now than in the whole of 1931. Cheese totalling 125,000,000 pounds will be sent, as well as large quantities of eggs, condensed milk and other farm products.

Food is an important part of the \$1,000,000,000 gift which Canada is making to Britain this year.

When the victory is won the stocks of food in Canada will be available to feed the nations released from Nazi domination.

Home Front

THE financial burden of war is heavy. This year, it is expected, the nation will spend over \$3,200,000,000 on war—on the fighting forces, and on shipments of munitions, food and materials to Great Britain. This is equal to \$278 for every Canadian and is equivalent to the cost of seven years of ordinary peacetime activity.

Sharp taxation increases have been made. Many commodities and services are being taxed for the first

time. Five times as much will be paid in taxes this year as in a pre-war year. Total expenditures are estimated at \$3,900,000,000. Revenue will be \$2,050,000,000 and it will be necessary to raise at least \$1,170,000,000 by the sale of war loans and war savings certificates.

Income taxes will be deducted from pay cheques or in compulsory instalments. Minimum savings will be taken from every taxpayer and returned after the war.

The rate on excess profits is raised from 75% to 100%, with 20% of the amount raised at this rate returned after the war.

Stringent controls have been imposed to gear the nation's economy to war. The movement of labour is regulated to make men and women available for the armed services and war industries. Single men and childless widowers from 20 to 40 are called up for military service. Wages and salaries have been stabilized and a general price ceiling placed on goods and services. Many civilian manufactures such as automobiles and radios are no longer made and many peacetime industries will have to close their doors for lack of raw materials. "Frills" in merchandise are being eliminated. Gasoline, sugar, tea and coffee are rationed. United States currency is not obtainable for ordinary travel.

In every way Canadians are tightening their belts to make the Canadian effort a powerful weapon for victory.

★★ *This leaflet is a condensation of the booklet "Canada at War" which may be obtained by writing the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, Canada.*

★★ *Issued by the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, under authority of the Honourable J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services.*

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